HE BEGINS THE DEBATE. A MODERATE FREE-TRADE DISCUSSION OF THE GREAT SUBJECT-PROTECTION NOT TO BE BROKEN

DOWN. The tariff debate in the House of Representatives was begun by Fernando Wood, yesterday, in a speech outlining the principles upon which his bill is based. He discussed the important questions of revenue, protection and the present development of American manufactures. Free-trade sentiment was moderately infused into the speech.

MR. WOOD'S SPEECH. THE TARIFF NOW ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY. Washington, April 9.-In opening the debate upon the Tariff Bill in the House to-day, Mr. Wood said that he should confine himself to the general principles involved. He began with a few general remarks on the power to tax, and the fact that the United States has never had a permanently established system with reference to revenue and the regulation of commerce. The lack of a permahent system he attributed to the remarkable changes in the National progress—the first quarter of the century being devoted to cementing fraternity; the next to ascertaining the National resources; the next to development on land and growth toward becoming a great maritime power; and the fourth for war, the extinction of slavery, and the prestration of the present times. Dwelling for a moment on the present prostration, he said that no question is more important to-day than "that of establishing a policy of international commercial intercourse, connected with a policy of taxation; which shall be wise in its inception, permanent in its character, less onerons in its exac-tions, and have for its prime object a fuller development of our material resources, and a more profitable disposition of the fruits of labor, the results of enterprise, and the security and profits of capital." The fundamental basis upon which legislation should rest, he said, is that "production and commerce are twin sisters, and should go hand in hand." Mr. Wood then plunged into his subject. He took up first the present tariff system. He said: THE TARIFF IN NEED OF REVISION.

I am not undmindful of the difficulties attending the accomplishment of any change in the present system of taxation so far as implies to the imposts. I see it at every point and meet it everywhere. It is to be found in every interest, with every class, in every section. Nor am I surprised at this. Individual good is almost always made paramount to the general welfare. That which a people feel in the aggregate is always subordinate to that which they feel in the personal. It is rarely that they can be convinced that the attainment of a desirable distant object will warrant any present pacrifice. The abose of the power to tax by diverting it to the advantage of a special interest has become so in-terwoven with our mechanical industries that to disturb It at all, even in the gentle manner proposed, is sufficlent to create trritating alarm, though without real

cient to create firstating alarm, though without real cause. Althourh it is as certain as any future event can be, that the policy proposed, if allowed to be carried out, will a hundred times over more than compensate the manufacturing interests of this country for any temporary disturbance caused, yet a fear of present injury is 80 strong that the great future with all its bright advantaces is altogether lost alght of.

From July 4, 1789, when the first tariff law was enected, until 1876, there were passed 128 haws in relation to the levying and collection of duties. In the law as it now stands are many of the provisions of statutes passed over fifty years ago; some in the language as originally passed which yet remains, others have been modified and manended and consequently exist in part. The revision of the revenue laws in 1874, instead of simplifying and consolidating the then existing statutes, served rather to complete, confuse, and add in many respects to the previously existing difficulties. But this was not the greatest objection to that revision. It nectually changed many of the rates levied as fluties, though purporting to be only a codification of those already established by law. The laws as they now exist are malnly the creation of the last fifteen years. Within the period from 1861 to 1876 were passed 108 laws relating to the turiff and the collection of daties. Nearly every one of these acts was the creation of some special domestic interest or to subserve some partisan purpose.

The present tariff laws are subject to the following present tariff laws are subject to the following

The present tariff laws are subject to the following Objections:
First—They comprise 2.162 articles, each subject to duty or to official examination at ports of entry.
Second—The dudable articles are, in many cases, subject to compound duties; that is, the ad valorem and the specific combined in the same article.
Third—Their ambiguity of language and doubt as to construction and the complex rates of duty tend to litigation, less of revenue, and injury to the importer.
Fourth—They have the effect to increase the duty levied in an inverse ratio to the value of their merchandise; thus the invuries of the rich are less highly taxed than the necessaries of the poor.
Fifth—Their high rates encourage fraud by undervaluations of involves and other evasions, and also samugging, thus inducing perjury and other kindred crimes.

rimes. Sixth—On many articles the duty is made altogether roubtiory, or so high as to yield but little revenue, this upon the whole they operate so as to enhance the rice of any imported article, which, as a consequence, whances the cost to the consumer of any domestic-

chinery required in its administration is made the pretext for the enaloyment of a great number of suberdimate officials, who in general are partisan retainers, with
little work, but great opportunities for profit.

Ninkh—The expense of collection is equal to about 5
per cent upon the sum collected, which, if added to the
foss by collection and fails valuatious upon which the
duty is assessed, would be equivalent to the ordinary expenses of the whole Tressury Department, if administered upon an economical basis.

In short, the evils of the present tariff laws are so outrageous that it is difficult to speak of them with
patience. They are the results of a series of assaults
through legislation upon the pockets and labor of the
people. They are immoral in theory, utterly indefensible
in practice, and without any merits upon which their most
ingenious and well-paid beneficiaries can maintain their
defence. And yet we do not propose to deal with them
as their demorits deserve. I recognize an implied moral
right to a little longer continuation of the favor
which they afford to the faminaracturing interests. The
bill reported affects them, so far as the rates of duties
are concerned, but little. Its reductions are trifling as
compared to what they should be, and in my opinion
they could well afford to bear. If I had the power to
commence de nevo I should reduce the duties 50 per
cent, instead of leas than 15 per cent upon an average, as
now proposed.

The FarMens' BURDENS.

To specify fully the evils following the present protective system would be impossible, and I will furnish but one example, showing its effect upon the agricultural

The farmer, whose whole mind is bent on his agricultural pursuits, has neither the time nor the opportunity to investigate the influence of the tariff tax on his household expenses; it is a fact, however, that every article he uses is either directly subject to a tariff tax or en-hanced by the tariff. Let us enumerate these burdens: hanced by the tariff. Let us enumerate those burdens:
The farmer's house in the West, where lumber is scarce,
pays either a direct or enhanced tax of 20 per
cent on the lumber his house is built of; a tax
of 35 per cent on the paint it is painted with;
of 90 per cent on his window-glass; of 35
per cent on the hands; of 53 per cent on the screws; of
30 per cent on the door-locks; of from 35 to 40 per cent
on the hinges; of 35 per cent on the wall-paper; of
from 60 to 70 per cent on his carpet; of 40 per cent
on the hinges; of 38 per cent on his ron hollow-ware; of
35 per cent on his cultery; 40 per cent on his glassware; of from 35 per cent to 40 per cent on the inen
he uses in the household; of 51 per cent on the common
castle soap he use; 48 per cent on the starch. When he
goes into his stable, barn, or workshop, he will find that
he pays 35 per cent on the flow he uses; 53 per cent
on the halter-chains; 45 per cent on the flas and rasps he
may use; 47 per cent on the backsaw; 49 per cent on
the halter-chains; 45 per cent on the handsaw, and of 35
per cent on any sheet-iron he may require. On his medcimes he pays 20 per cent; on blue-pills, 40 per cent, and 40 per
cent on any medical preparations. The female portion
of his house cannot even go into hysteria without paying a tax of 20 per cent on assafectida that
may be required to quiet their excited nerves. On
his suitar he pays a tax of at least 60 per cent; As for
the clothing fe and his family uses, let me enumerate the
tax separately; On his wool hat he pays from 60 to 80
per cent; on his fur hat, from 45 to 60 per cent; on the
tax separately; On his wool hat he pays from 60 to 80
per cent; on his fur hat, from 45 to 60 per cent; on the
tax separately; On his wool hat he pays from 60 to 80
per cent; on his fur hat, from 45 to 60 per cent; on the
tax separately; On his wool hat he pays from 60 to 80
per cent; on his fur hat, from 45 to 60 per cent; on the
tax separately of the forms had the caffier
for his hoots and shoes, 25 per cent; on the leather The farmer's house in the West, where lumber is scarce,

MR. WOOD'S PLAN.

The changes proposed are designed to be the founda-tion for a permanent measure, comprehending new principles and a lopping-oif of the complications and contra-

dictions now existing in the present laws.

The bull reported has but one list so-called, and that is the dutiable one. It has no compound rates, the duties being either ad valorem or specific, and the latter as far as practicable. It comprises 247 classes of articles and 575 articles, against the large number comprised in the present law. It has no free list as such; all articles not enumerated and specifically named are to be admitted free. In lieu of the duties now levied upon the post and charges added to the original east or value of the articles imported at place of production or export, which has been the source of so much litigation between the Government and the importers, the bill fixes an allowance of 5 per cent, equally applicable to all mer-

chandise coming in under the ad valorem principle. It levies a discriminating duty of 10 per cent additional upon all merchandise imported from and the growth and production of any country which discriminates against the United States in the admission of our products to

men all merchandise imported from and the growth and production of any country which discriminates against the United States in the admission of our products to their ports.

This provision is not intended as retalistory, but is designed as an inducement to those foreign countries whose treaty stipulations prefer other nations to our own tojmake commercial regulations with us which shall place us upon an equally favorable footing. The bill in this, and in its general scope and tenor, looks to an enlargement of our foreign commerce, not only in its navigation, but also in facilities for the profusible sale of American-grown products of every character. Another and important provision is that which proposes to establish manufacturing bonded warehouses and the benefit of drawback upon all exported goods containing any foreign material subject to duty. It is designed to encourage the exportation of American manufactured products of every character, by affording them the raw material free of duty, so that they can compete with any other like manufactures in the markets of the world. We believe that it is only necessary to afford our people an equal chance with all others in order to prove to foreign mations that we are equal, if not superior, to them in our manufactures.

The bill will materially reduce the cost of collecting the restoms revenue. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1877 (page 4) gives the cost of collecting the revenue from customs as \$6,501,037 57. I may safely claim that the simplification, together with the curioflment of the number of dutiable articles and the abolition of the free list, will reduce this sum at least 15 per cent.

Another considerable saving will be gained in the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to consolidate the collection districts, now the source of a large and unnecessary on they many of them are kept up at reversit thoosand dollars' expense without producing any return whatever in the way of duties collected. I calimate heavering the ot

Articles.	Estimated consumption of foreign	c nlated	Estimated
Cotton goods and cotton tabrics	\$20,000,000	31.33	\$6,266,000
Earthen ware, glass and glassware Henep, flux, and mands. Spirita and wines. Metals and loan, of. Provisions Sugars, fb. Mohasses, galts. Siks Spices Tobacco and chars.	9,000,000 25,000,000 (See note.)a \$15,000,000 (See note, h 1,600,000,000	39.50 26.30 324 2.76.75 6140. 45	8,555,000 6,500,000 6,394,600 4,875,000 3,000,000 2,312,000 1,317,205 4,305,333
Wood Wools and woollens	\$6,000,000 45,000,000	43°50 28	900,000 19,575,000 19,600,000

section 3 of the bill, being 5 per cent on all val-tion of goods paying an additional duty, esti-mated at \$250,000,000. Estimated consump-tion of foreign goods, \$10,000,005. Average rate 35 per cent.

Direct child the from countries that have dis-criminating duties against the United Station Estimated consumption of foreign goods. Av-erage rate 35 per cent. Estimated consumption of foreign goods. Average rate, 35 per cent.

Standard amount of goods consumed, \$10,000,000, Estimated amount of goods consumed, \$10,000,000, Estimated consumption of foreign goods. Average rate, 35 per cent. Which gives 10 per cent an additional duty on \$10,000,000, Estimated consumption of foreign goods. Average rate, 35 per cent.

Saving is collection of drates 20 per cent on \$6,500,000. Estimated consumption of foreign goods. Average rate, 35 per cent. 140,620,138

(a) SCHEDULE D. -SPIRITS AND WINES. (d) SCHEDGLE D. SPHRITS AND WINES.
The alterations in the tariff on still wines in this schedule, it based upon the estimated consumption of last year, would yield a revenue of \$2,100,000, or \$138,000 more than last year. The calculation of revenue under the new tariff on still wines is based as follows:
Gallons.

(b) SCHEDULE F.-PROVISIONS.

No charges having been made in this achedule, the revenue in 1877 was \$2,003,440.

crease, and time \$5,000,000 is a fur estimate.

(c) SCHEDULE L.—SPICES.

The revenue from spices in 1877 amounts to \$820,779. The increase of duty under the new bill, estimated on the constitution of 1877, will produce a revenue of \$1,317,395. Prepared ginger, included in the schedule, producing \$102,000, is under the old tarif included in schedule. (d) SCHEDULE J. -TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

The consumption of tobacce in 1877 has been 7,030,910 sounds, which is about the average consumption during the ounds, which is about the average consumption during the ast cight years.

The consumption of fereign clars during the last eight cars has been 5.801.819 penuds, which gives an average of 25.226 penuds per annum. The consemption last year there-ore, of 505.198 pounds, has been exceedingly low, yet the estimates made are nevertheless upon this low and moderate onsemption of 1877. The yield from clars under the new arif will give \$1.852.103, or some \$32,000 more than last each.

Therefore it is evident that any objection to the bill based upon probable loss of revenue is without foundation. The estimate above is based upon figures which afford a true basis of calculation. Eight years are taken as the fairest ground of estimate, because they combine four years of great prosperity with four years of depression. There can be no fear of a further decrease in importations arising from the reduction of rates. Every sound principle will justify the belief that they will be largely increased by the removal of the vexations obstructions now existing in the machinery of collection and the inducements thus afforded which will operate to stimulate importation.

EXPENDITIES AND RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

Mr. Wood then said, even if there be a loss of revenue under the bill, that is time that taxes be reduced. He referred to the payment of \$37,000,000 or so a year into the sinking fund, which "myth of expenditure," he said, should be abolished or held in abeyance until the tax-payers of the country get the benefit of the alleged overpayments into the fund. He fixed the average expenditure at \$230,-000,000 a year, after the remaining 5-20s are converted into 4 per cents, and gave the following table to show where the money would come

from:
The total revenues for the year ending June 30, 1877, were.

The revenues for the first three-quarters of the present fiscal year ending April 1, instant, per data furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, are:

\$90,075,729.89
From imports

From internal revenue.

\$0,195,330.40
Est from unitscellaceous sources, 14,560,504.04
Estimating remaining quarter.

\$4,611,441.11

Whole revenue...... 258,445,765 77 Est, of Sec'y for the year ending June 30, 1879. 209,250,000

Mr. Wood continued: IRON AND STEEL.

The principal opposition to a change in the tariff ema-nates from the friends of extreme protection to the manufacturing interests. Whatever may have been the ex-cuse originally for the governmental bounty to the then infant manufacturers, it does not now exist and should not be continued, because the necessity for it no not be continued, because the necessity for it no longer remains. They have reached so high a degree of excelence, and grown so strong, that they not only need not fear foreign competition here, but are able to maintain themselves in other countries against any opposition or rivalry there. This is the fact, especially with regard to the leading and the most protected interests. The iron and steel, the woollen, the cotton, and the sike productions of the United States are now forcing themselves into foreign markets by no other aid than their own superiority and conceded merit.

merit.

Much alarm has been excited in some parts of the Union by an undue apprehension that great injury to the Iron and steel manufacturers would follow any change in the tariff. I think upon a careful examination of the bill, so far as it affects this industry, these apprehensions will cease. The average reduction in rates in the metal schedule is only 4 per cent, which would seem to be too little to cause any alarm on the ground of loss of protection. The total loss of revenue under this schedule, if computed on the consumption of 1877, amounts to \$417.716.

The consumption of foreign metals, tron, steel, and manufactures of, has fallen from \$87,333,158 in 1873, to \$10,222,220 in 1877. The mean average for eight years' consumption of these metals and manufactures thereof amounted to \$38,030,766 per anatus. The large failing off in the importation of these arricles may be properly traced to two causes. First, the high duties and the vexations and cumbersome classifications; and secondly, to the wonderful progress and improvement which our own country has made in similar manufactures. To the latter cause, in my judgment, may be altributed the principal influence which separating. It is quite certain that the exportation of manufactured articles which come under this head has largely increased. According to the official returns issued by the Bureau of Statistics. November 10, 1877, the average increase has been fully equal to 30 per cent for the nine months ending 30th September last, over the preceding nine months of 1876.

The total exports of fron and the manufactures of fron for the fiscal year 1977 were \$8,989,040, thus showing that the apprehension arising from the competition of foreign mechanics with American workmen has now little force.

There is but a slight difference at this time between

inst the apprehension arising from the cohpectation of foreign mechanics with American workmen has now little force.

There is but a slight difference at this time between the cost of skilled labor in the United States and England. It was put in evidence before the Committee of Ways and Means, by Mr. Roach, the celebrated American iron ship besider, that he readily obtained workmen in Pennsylvania for from 50 to 60 cents per day; but, however tais may be, it is certain that our superior guickness and productive energy counterbalance any difference which may exist in the price of labor. Mr. Issae Southerin Bell, M. P., the English judge at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in his report upon the iron interest of the United States, summarized his conclusions as follows:

1. That the powers of iron production between the years 1870 and 1875 were increased in the United States lar beyond any possible requirements of the country.

2. That the high prices which led to this permitted and incared the manufacturers to accede to demands from certain sections of the workmen which are now acting adversacy to the true interests of the trade.

3. That the same causes reacting on the value of the raw uniterials, along with the increased value of labor, as above stated, have unduly added to the cost of the iron.

4. That the interference with the laws which regulate

4. That the interference with the laws which regulate

the prices of commodities has, in the case of anthracite coal, added to the difficulties of the fron-smelters; and the sudden domand made on mines incapable of meeting it has increased those difficulties by an unhealthy addition to the selling price of fron ore.

5. That the protective duties levied on foreign iron entering the United States, by raising the price there, are chargeable with a portion of the misenief.

6. That the natural resources of the United States of America are such as to render any protective tarriff on iron unnecessary; which tarriff, moreover, is an injustice to other oranches of industry.

WOOLLENS AND COTTONS. In reference to woollens, Mr. Wood said that there has been a significant falling off in revenue upon the imports of that class of goods, as follows: 1872 \$33,006,233 1875 \$27,282,178 1873 \$0,244,471 1876 \$22,519,106 1874 \$27,856,382

He continued:

It is evident from these figures that we are gradually supplying the entire home consumption, and it cannot be long, if the raw material be furnished at less cost, before we shall be able to supply all our own wants, and engage in competition with England and other nations in markets which they have so long monopolized. England, which has maintained the mastery in these products is fast losing her hold. There is a remarkable falling off in the quantity she exports.

The following table (official) shows this to an extent that cannot be accounted for solely on the ground of the general depression of trade:

Simposis from England to the United States.

Shipments from England to the United States.

isr2 . 6.229,000 98,245,000 1875... 2,612,000 51,582,000 1875... 4,265,000 85,891,000 1875... 1,475,000 41,073,000 1875... 1,475,000 41,075,000 1875... 1,475,000

our foreign trade, especially in cotton fabries; and in the East Indies, including China, Japan, India, and Australia, there is a decided expression in favor of our cotton fabries over the English.

The manufacturers of England are marmed at these indications; they already experience the effects of even these small competitions; they stringtle against and fear them. As yet England has held her own against France and Germany, but can but a little longer against the United States. And why should we be surprised at our success over England in cotton manufactures? The raw material is at our own doors with comparatively little cost of transportation, while to her it is carried many niles across the occan at high cost. We turn out more and better work on any given basis of comparison than the Englah can. Our machinery and workmen are in all respects equal, if not superior, and our proximity to the South American and Pacific markets is much better, and therefore with these advantages, backed up by the skill, energy, and progressive spirit of the American character, it would be very strange if we were afraid of the trivalry of England.

The president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at its last annual meeting, in his speech on that occasion, stated that the exports of Manchester goods to the United States, which formerly allorded an excellent market, were now hil, and that there is considerable trade in Manchester in cotton fabries manufactured in America. It is certainly true that in all the manufactured in that the American market for their cotton products is fast becoming extinct. The following table, gleaned from official sources, shows the shappment to this comparison of cotton goods for the last six years:

Yards.

1871. 125,000,000

Yards. 1871. 129,000,000 1872. 132,900,000 1873. 100,500,000	1974 105,300, 1975 79,500.	001
This decrease is in a great depression of trade would ex-	ter ratio than the gene	rra

AMERICAN SILKS.

The fifth annual report of the Silk Association of America, dated May 5, 1877, contains the following letter addressed by L Walter H. Thorp to The Macclespield (England) Courier, dated October 4, 1876:

One English silk manufacturers have acted wisely in abstanting from exhibitions their goods at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelpida, as they would have only exposed their infectiority in quality and price. Instead of Wishing any engret to see or use our English silk goods, America, protected by her 60 per cent daty on the import of manufactured silk, is almost entirely singlaying for one market with home-made goods, and her manufacturers, having proved that they can now bending all their efforts to the reduction of our surrougant wages in possing away (which last less than the stravagant wages in possing away (which last less than the stravagant wages in possing away (which last less than the scale of wears in rapidly fading to the European Fernature and their scale of wages in rapidly fading to the European Fernature in the linguistic of the workpropie will bring the on face with a competition such workpropie will bring the on face with a competition such was we have never yet dreamed of, and I venture to say that

"Switzerman must be prepared for a warmer trany in size products."

This report contains tables and statements showing conclusively that the silk industry of the United States has reached a high degree of success and is abundantly able to take care of itself. Indeed, the only complaint it makes is of hard times and the frauds prasticed in Bettilous invoices and by smuggling, which are of course the natural results of high duties, Injurious aike to the Government and the home manufacturer.

PROTECTION NOT TO BE ABOLISHED.

I am not to be understood as being adverse to the pros Perity of our manufacturing interests. As an American I am proud of the great success that has attended them; nor do I wish to place any obstruction in the way of their continued prosperity. It is but fair, however, that having grown strong by the bounty of the Government, and having been the beneficiaries of the entire

ernment, and mying ocen the beneather to the charle peopled for the United States, who were taxed for their profit, I am unwilling to continue this favor. Whatever may have justified it origi-nally in order to establish them permanently as Ameri-can industries, cannot be retained as the lasting policy of the Government. They should now be placed upon the same footing with every other department of pro-ductive industry.

of the Government, the same footing with every other department of productive industry.

But while firmly convinced of the justice and necessity of an abolition of the protective policy, I do not propose at this time to make the application. The bill reported by the committee makesibut slight reductions from the existing tariff. These reductions are made in a way and in a direction that will not affect existing manufacturers. They are rather intended as an indication that the special favor which has been so long extended must sooner or later be materially modified, and thaily be withdrawn altogether. I recognize in, consequence of the present tariff, a moral right in the interests affected for a little longer enjoyment of the sustenance so liberally dispensed to them. I think that the advantages which the bill extends to them very much outwelgh any injury indicted by a reduction of the rates. New principles are sought to be ingrafted upon the policy of the Government, extending facilities for the exportation of American manufactures which are not now enjoyed.

explies are sought to be ingrafted upon the policy of the Government, extending facilities for the exportation of American manufactures which are not now enjoyed.

The general policy and scheme of the bill is to resuscitate American commerce, to reflatablish our position as one of the foremost maritime nations of the world, and by this means to develop to its full extent the material resources of the Nation. Will not this advance the manufacturing interests of the country? It is only necessary for us to have the opportunity to establish reciprocal trade with all the nations of the world in order to show our superiority. Certainly American industries, so far as manufactures are concerned, have reached so high a degree of perfection that we can have nothing to fear. An exclusive policy, like that which the protective system implies, is not applicable to modern times.

A CALL FOR STATESMEN.

In contemplating the needs of the country, is it not time for statesmen and thoughtful men to raise themselves above the mere conflicts of party! Is there no nigher object worthy of their effort than to become mere partisan retainers and gladiators? Is it not the duty of the intellect of the Nation, with opportunity in public life, to initiate and shape legislation looking to a ulter development of our material resources and a more profitable use of the advantages which God and nature

profitable use of the advantages which God and nature have given us?

The inter war, like all wars, especially in republies, threw into the leading places in the public councils those who had commended themselves to public favor by military activeveneuts, and, so long as a lively recollection of the incidents of the war listed, this class, as a class, ruled the public councils. Time has, however, calmed the public councils. Time has, however, calmed the public councils. Time has, however, calmed the country bas reached the conclusion that the meritorious soldier is not always a statesman. I do not declare that soldiers cannot be statesmen; history has many brillinat examples to the contrary; but I do say that for the past fifteen years the heroes of our late war, from whose merits I would not decract, have occupied almost entirely like control of our evil affairs, thrusting aside, by their hold upon popular esteem, hose who sy their training, great absittles, and much higher qualifications, were better fitted for the purposes of the State. Is it unjust, therefore, to attribute to this fact mend of our present discusses and lack of material progress?

Now, however, the time has come when non can stand

rogress! Now, however, the time has come when men can stand Now, however, the time has come when men can stand upon their own merits for the purposes required, and we can seek the great minds of the country to lead us onward in the important struggle for National granuleur, power and wealth. The hero has been remembered and rewarded; let us do likewise by those who will lead us out of the present labyrinth of despair and point to the road which will keep us from a like condition hereafter. Doubtless there are many new in obscurity who have the capselly to do this, who will become illustrious in the effort.

XLVth CONGRESS---IId Session

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE SENATE PASSES THE RAHLROAD FUNDING BILL -MR. BLAINE'S AMENDMENT LOST-MR. WOOD SPEARS ON THE TARIFF-NEW FINANCE BILLS.

SENATE.... Washington, April 9, 1878. In the Senate to-day several petitions relative to the repeal of the Bankrupt Act, the transfer of the Life-Saving Service, for pensions, etc., were presented

Mr. SPENCER (Rep., Ala.), from the Committee on Mr. SPENCER (Rep., Am.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely a bill for the relief of General Alex. S. Welsh. Laid on the table. Mr. BURNSIDE (Rep. R. I.), from the Committee on

Mr. BURNSIDE (Rep. K. I.), from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported bills for instruction in moral and social science, and the introduction of industrial expositions in the schools of the District of Columbia. Pinced on the calendar.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.), from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to repair and put in operation the mint at New-Orleans. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill to regulate compensation to rullroads for the transportation of mails. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and The bills to provide for a code of some contents.

Post Roads.

The bills to provide for a code of army regulations, or the relief of W. C. Snyder, of Hilmois, and to provide or a public building at Kansas City. Mo., were taken up

and passed.

The bill to authorize the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills was taken up, briefly considered, and laid saide.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the General Deficiency Appropriation Bill. Placed on the calendar.

EDMUNDS ON THE FUNDING BILL. The Railroad Funding Bull came up as unfinished business. Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) addressed the Senate, combatting the idea that because the railroads have proved of benefit in the United States, they are entitled to extraordinary consideration. He dissented entirely with Messrs, Matthews and Hill as to the unconstitutionality of the proposed legislation. He next referred to the question of what constitutes net earnings, and defended the definition given in the pending bill. The fact that by the Act of 1564 the proportion of directors to be appointed by the Precident in behalf of the United States was changed without question, showed a recognition of the right to alter or amend. The provision for the payment of the obligations of the corporations was noticity an administrative act, and required a different application from time to time as the circumstances changed—as new roads were built, as new men came into the directory, as the stock was run up or down by the "bulls" and "bears." Yet it was proposed to its the hands of this sovereign administrative power—that gave these monopolies—behind its back for twenty-two years; nearly an entire generation. He did not think the gentleman from Maine would, upon reflection, think this was an entirely safe gnode of procedure, He said that it might happen that the stock should prass luto the bands of fereign holders who might belevil the roads and bring about a state of things where there would go down in value. Yet the Senator from Maine, in the innocence of his nature, supposing everybody was as houses as blasself, would hold his hands and allow himself to be put into a bag and placed in the custody of the Uniton Pacific Raifroad.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.), interrupting, said the Senator had referred to Jay Gould, and said—
Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) said he had not referred to Jay Gould, and said—
Mr. ELAINE insisted that, in a reference to a stockholder who held a large quantity of stock, and who was painted backer in his her as the proposed a large when a deliar paid in on account of net carnings, although the companies have been goined in connection with stocks. He had not industed in any personal references, and rarely referred to individuals by maine. Recurring to the proposed ba to extraordinary consideration. He dissented entirely with Messrs. Matthews and Hill as to the un-

GENERAL DEBATE ON THE BILL. Mr. VOORHEES (Dem., Ind.) advocated the amend-ment proposed by Mr. Blaine, and in his remarks asked Mr. Thurman if he did not consider that the present bull

made the Government secure against loss.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) replied that he did not.

Mr. VOORHEES asked why then he did not perfect uch a bill as would do so.

Mr. THURMAN said because he could not get such

all through this Senate.

Mr. VOORHEES went on to declare that he had in th

Mr. VOORHEELS went on to declare that he had in the recenstruction and other acts of Congress seen repeated disregard of constitutional obligations, and he constitutional thizations, and he constitutional dimitations as to the right of contract. He hoped the amendment of the secales from Maine would be adopted. The scenes of the post four weeks about the Capitol should not be repeated if they could be avoided.

Mr. HOWE, (kep., Wis.) said one fact about those companies is that they are deduces to the United States in very large same, and the United States is increased whether they are henest or dissocient in securing the payment of that indebtedness. A lemared millions of his contract of the same and the whole of the same that will be due the United States in about twenty-two years. How is the payment of that sum to be secured; I fit is ever paid it must be paid out of the annual carmings, for the property mertgaged to the Government would never pay it. The United Pacific Road can be built now for \$18,000,000. How, them, can \$18,000,000 pay \$50,000,000 with a prior mortgage of \$27,000,000 on it? Fortunately the annual carmings are safficient to pay this and all other debts the comparies have contracted, enormous as they are.

Mr. EATON (Dent., Conn.) said that under his obliga-

EATON (Beill, Colld vote for heither of the bills as Schator, he could vote for heither of the bills and, The Judiciary Bill asserted a power that does not be a power than the government.

the Constitution. Mr. MITCHELL (Rep., Oregon) contended that the de Mr. MITCHELL thep., Oregon) contended that the de-con of the Supreme Court covers the ground that a aking fund cannot be created without the consent of the

sing find cannot be created without the consent of the companies

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.), from the Committee on Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.), from the Conference of the bill authorising the Secretary of the Conference of the bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, reported a disagreement. Mr. Windom (Rep., Minn.), Mr. Dorsey (Rep., Ark.), and Mr. Bellom (Rep., Minn.), The Chair also appointed Mr. Windom (Rep., Minn.), Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa), and Mr. Eaton (Dein., Conn.), as members of a Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The Chair laid before the Senate a number of House bills, including that to place the name of General Shields on the retired list of the army.

Mr. GORDON (Dem., Ga.) moved present action on this bills.

his bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep. Vt.) objected. He would no single out a special individual to help the House out o s scrape. Mr. HILL (Dem., Ga.) went into an argument defining

Mr. HHLL (Dem., Ga.) went into an argument defining the nature of a contract, and insisting that the arrangement between the Government and the roads was exactly a contract and nothing more.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) said a spirit of liberality had always characterized the grants of the Government. During the past ten years the Government has appropriated \$35,000,000 for the benefit of commerce. Would anybody compute the interest, compounding it annually, to see what it has cost the Government! Congress mas appropriated \$5,500,000 for the Mississippi jettics. That is for the benefit of the State of Ohlo in part. The Pacific Raifronds are the Mississippi of the Pacific States. If these severe measures are enforced, the burden will fall on those travelling over the roads or sending treight over them.

marden Will law yer them.

ending treight over them.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis) said the Pacific roads are
ust as much the Musissippi of the East as the West,
f commerce is suppressed, it would be the commerce of
the East as well as of the West. commerce is suppressed, it would be the commerce of ie East as well as of the West. Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) advocated the amendment roposed by Mr. Blaine.

roposed by Mr. Blaine. At half past 5 o'clock a motion to adjourn was made y Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., S. C.) and resisted by Mr. by Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., S. C.) and resisted by Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio.)
The yeas and mays were ordered and the vote resulted, yeas, 29; mays, 36; as follows. [Republicans in Roman, Democrats in itaics, and Independents in SMALL CAVI-TALS] :

Kellogg,

Allison, Lamer, Matthews, Mitchell, Merrill, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Saunders, Ferry, Ferry, Gordon, Men., Gordon, Hill, Paddr Ingalis, Patte Jones (Fin.), NAYS. Cockrell, Hereford, Anthony,

Coke, Johnston, Mernan, Davis (III.), Kernan, Davis (W.Va.), McCreery, Edmunda, McDonalel, Mestis, McMillan, Garland, McPnerson, Greser, Maxey, Merrimon, FINAL ACTION ON THE BILL. Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) then proceeded to close the debate. He said the bill was not framed on the idea embraced in Mr. Blaine's amendment. That amend

ment proposed to make a law that should stand for twenty long years; and it proposed to go further, and surrender the power to after, amend or repeals. For many years the roads have sought this surrender, but this is the first time such a promostion has been made by a Senater on this floor or a Representative in the flours of Representatives. If the roads could obtain this surrender they would give much more than the sum named in the amendment. The resolution was put in the bill to retain for the Government the control over the contracts with these corporations. Sooner than see it abandoned, he would see the bill sunk to the depths of the sea. Mr. THURMAN reaffirmed the right of Congress to after, amend or repeal a law, and effect the action of the Government in relation to the National Banks to opport his assertion.

The amendment of Mr. Blaine was then voted for, and est; yeas, 23; mays, 35. The following is the vote in letail [Republicans in Reman, Democrats in *Halles*, independents in SMALL CAPITALS]:

YEAR. NATS. Cockrett.

Bufler, Christiancy,

Christiancy. Johnston. Ogtesby.

Mr. Thurman's amendment, providing for the indersement of the Sinking Fund Bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, was then adopted.

Messrs. SARGENT and CHAFFEE, stating that it was evident that all amendments to the full were to be voted down, withdrew their respective amendments.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the bill, upon which the vote resulted—yeas 40, hays 19. The vote in detail was as follows: [Republicans in roman. Democrats in tiglics, Independents in SMALL CAFITALS.]

TEAS. TEAS.

Colle, Jones (Pla.),
Davis (III.), Kernan,
Isavis (W. Va.), Lamere,
Edmunds, McCrocry,
Eustis, M. Donald,
Gertand, M. Pherson,
Grover, Maxey,
Harris, Merimon,
Hereford, Mergan,
Johnston, Oglecty, NAYS.

On motion of Mr. McCreery, the Senate took up the bill repealing the Bankrupt Act, and pending its consid-eration, at 7:40, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House, to-day, Mr. WRIGHT (Dem., Penn.) offered a concurrent resolution proposing to issue \$400,000,000 United States notes to baknown as National money. The resolution recites at length the present business distress throughout the country, and directs the issue of \$400,000,000 United States notes, to be legal-tender

sue of \$400,000,000 United States notes, to be legal-tender for all debts, public and private, and to be placed in circulation at the earliest possible moment. Referred. Mr. Wright asked to have the resolution printed in The Record, but it was objected to by Mr. TOWNSEND (Rep., N. Y.), who said that the workingmen could not afford to pay for the printing of a stump speech of the gentleman from Peansylvania.

Mr. DURHAM (Dem., Ky.), from the Conference Committee on the bill for the employment of temporary clerks in the Treasury, reported that the committee had not been able to agree, the only point of agreement being on an item appropriating \$20,000 for postal clerks.

Mr. BLOUNT (Dem., Ga.), one of the conferees, defended the action of the House conferees, and argued that the deficiency in the Post Office Department grows out of the postal-car system, which is one of the hobbies of the Post Office Department; and that the House should not yield in that matter, but stand by the Committee on Appropriations.

of the Post Office Department; and that the Top Jones and not yield in that matter, but stand by the Committee on Appropriations.

After some discussion the report was agreed to, and a new conference ordered.

The SPEAKER then called the committees for reports. Mr. SINGLETON (Dem., Miss.), from the Appropriations Committee, reported back the Diplomatic and Consultar Appropriation Bill with the Senate Amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be concurred in. The recommendation was agreed to.

Mr. BUCKNER (Dem., Mo.), chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to retire the circulating notes of National banks. It provides for the issuing of 8322,790,810 of Treasury notes, which shall be used in the retrement of National Bank notes, and which shall be legal tender for all debts public or private and for custom dues to the amount of one-third of the whole amount, the remainder to be paid in coin. It proposes to repeal the law which requires National banks to keep on deposit at the Troasury lawful money to the sinount of five per cent of their circulation.

Mr. BURCHARD (Rep., III.) made the point of order that, massmuch as the bill changed the custom laws, it must go to the Committee of the Whole.

The point of order was sustained and the bill so referred.

Finally, Tuesday, the 23d Instant, was fixed as the

Finally, Tuesday, the 23d Instant, was fixed as the

Finally, Results have a second as a second or the him when the bill shall come up for consideration as a special order for two days, subject, however, to the Appropriation bills, the Tariff bill and pending orders.

On motion of Mr. EWING (Dem., Ohio) the report of the conferences between the Committee on Banking and Carrence and the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered on file. THE TARIFF BILL.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. WOOD [Dem., N. Y.] moved that the Honse go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the Tariff bil, and asked unanimous consent that a time be fixed for terminating the general debate upon the bill.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) objected to a innited debate upon one of the most intricate and vitally important bills bronght to the attaintion of the House.

Mr., O'NEILL (Rep., Penn.) suggested that there should be night sessions of the House overy evening of the week, for the purpose of allowing members who might desire to make speeches on the bill to do so and not take up the valuable time of the Unime.

Mr., WOOD withdrew his request for limiting the time for debate.

or debate.
The House then went into Committee of the Whole oth Mr. Sayler (Dem., Ohio) in the chair, upon the

Tariffold.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) raised the point of order that the bills on the calendar must be considered in rder. The CHAIR everruled the point of order on the ground at the House and voted to go into committee on the

hat the House and voted to go into committee on the actif bill specially.

Mr. WOOD, Cuairman of the Committee on Ways and Icans, then proceeded to open the debate.

[His special will be found in another part of this pa-

or.]

In the course of Mr. Wood's sneech he sent to the Corek's desk and had read a lefter from a manufacturer of hay-forks, at Jackson, Mich., stating that that industry requires no protection, and that it is able to compete atth foreign manufacturers, not only in the home market, out in the foreign markets.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) asserted that the work of the firm is done by convicts, who are paid at the rate of 2c cents a day.

Mr. WOOD, however, declined to yield to Mr. Conger for any further statement on that point. for any further statement on that point.
"Then," said Mr. CONGER, "I call 'time' on the
gentleman, who is only speaking by the courtosy of

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) obtained the floor to speak in

committee rise.

The committee thereupon rose.
Mr. GLOVER (Dem., Mo.) asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution to provide for payment of the elerk and experts of his committee from the time of their appointment to the time of their being sworn into office (a deiny having occurred through inadvertence) but Mr. WHITE (Rep., Penn., Objected.
Mr. HEWHIT (Dem., N. Y.) presented resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York in relation to the Life Saving Service. Referred.

The House then, at 4:50 o'clock, aljourned.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, April 9.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:
James Dumais to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Spring-

a Dumais to be Received.

o.
S.C. Tolman to be Surveyor-General for Oregon.
S.C. Tolman to be Surveyor General for Oregon.
S.C. Tolman at Lacona, N. H., Loren B. James C. Telman to be surveyor-t-ceneral for Oregon.

Teatmenter-Terlay Putnam at Lacoms, N. H., Loren B.

Hard at Springfield, Vt., Henry Chickering at Futsfield,
Mass.; Joa. C. Chaiffee at Lee, Mass.; Henry L. Whiteomb at
Soncord, Mass.; Stephen H. Brown at Woodsocket, R. L. Jas.

Jake, at Holliston, Mass.; Frankin Williams at Stenington,
Jonn.; Edward F. Gotts at Thomasion, Conn.; John L. Ingeragit at Hollisarysburg, Penn.; Mrs. Susan H. Burbridge at
topkinsvlife, Ky.; Edgar A. Tribon at Technisch, Moh.;
Harrison H. Wheeler at Ludington, Mich.; Daniel C. Balley at
him José, Cal.; Fred. E. Clary at Shiney, Nob.

METHODIST CHURCH WORK.

CLOSE OF THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE. DECISION AGAINST WOMEN AS PREACHERS-AN NOUNCEMENT OF THE PASTORAL APPOINTMENTS.

The closing sessions of the New-York Methodist Conference were held in St. Luke's Church resterday, Bishop Andrews presiding. A Conference Historical Society was organized. A committee of five clergymen and five laymen was appointed to confer with the New-York East Conference on the proposed obliteration of the present boundary line. An effort was made to raise \$1,000 of the indebtedness of the Highland and Napanock churches. Two hundred subcription tickets of \$5 each were offered, but only about haif the number were taken. The following candidates for the ministry were admitted on trial; W. S. Blake, H. W. Burnes, W. Colden, P. P. Hanover, J. N. Hervy F. C. Morgan, George Furbush, L. A. Robbins, J. P. Race, C. D. Ramsdey, W. Green, F. Hermance, J. Mc Connell and Silvis Staccio. The last named candidate was recommended by residents of Rome, Italy, his place. He will return to Rome, where he will preach the Methodist doctrines to his countryhe will preach the Sections to the the collections in the churches of the Conference during the past year were: For superannuated ministers, \$5,825; for supernumer-aries, \$275; for widows, \$4,055; for orphans, \$250; for effective mea, \$100; total, \$10,075. The sum of \$13,000

aries, \$275; for widows, \$3,625; for orphans, \$230; for effective men, \$100; to sal, \$10,075. The sum of \$13,000 is wanted for these purposes this year.

The Rev. C. S. Brown, Conference Treasurer, reported at the afternoon session, that the collections for the benevolent work of the church were \$40,800.42 last year, a decrease of over \$10,000 from the year previous. Bishop Andrews gave his decision on the appeal of the Rev. C. Gorsa from the action of the Poughkeepsie District Conference, which heensed Miss Katie A. Lent as a local preacher. He said that in his judgment the discipline of the church did not provide for nor contemplate the fleensing of women as local preachers, and that the action of the Poughkeepsie District Conference was without authority of law. His decision was applauded by many of the ministers present. The Rev. R. Wheatley appealed from the hishop's decision to the next General Conference of the charch. He was also applauded.

Bishop Andrews made a brief address and then read the appointments for the year, as follows:

NEW-YORK DISTRICT (CITY.)

NEW-YORK DISTRICT (CITY.) M. D. C. Crawford, Presiding Elder, Abbott, W. P., Thertieth-St. Church, Ackerly, J. W., Duane Church, Brown, C. S., Five Points Massion, Barch, B. H., Twenty-fourth-St. Byrnes, H. W., One hundred and twe Coons, Affred, Fordham, St. Stephen

hest, hand twenty lifthest, Stephene's, and Woodlawn.

ices, W. R. F. Jamese, vegery, G. H. Forty-third-st, atheld, W. P. Eighteenthest, owels, C. A. Franklin-st, ing, J. M. Washington square, ent, N. O. Grace and Sixty-eighth-st, other, F. Washington Heights. Louge, T., Washington Heights, Marke, D. L., Tremont, Metriti, S., Perry st., Mickie, W. H., Le sington ave. Newman, J. P., Centra., Osbon, E. S., Bedford-st. Palmer, A. J., Eighty-sixth-st. Rend, J. R., St. Mark's. Hickmond, J. F., Asbury.

NEW-YORK DISTRICT (Suburban)

NEW-YORK DISTRICT (Suburban).

Ashford, A. Davis; Bedford and Chesnut Hidge, J. M. Buger; Boscobel, W. S. Blake; Croton, J. H. Lent; Croton Lis.

J. H. Loo ans; Dobb's Ferry, A. B. Lyon; Goiden Bringe, G.

H. Beynolds; Hartsdale, J. A. Edmunds; Irvington, L. C. H.

Adams; Katonab, P. Germond; Kensico and Armonck, J. H.

Lanc: Lake Mahopen, M. M. Curris; Mount Zoo, N. Synonic

New-Castle, S. I. Furguson; North Sing Sing, J.

H. Hawkhurst; North Tarrytown, G. R. Crocks;

Peckskill, H. H. Birkins, First Church, C. W. Millard

St. Fanl's; Pleasantvillo, R. H. Kelly; Purity's St.

Hon, G. W. Kadpp; Patriam Valley, Thomas Carter;

Shrub Oaks, David Back; Sing Sing, G. S. Hare; Tarrytown,

F. Rotoname; Tuckninos, B. N. Lewis; White Plaina, O. Hart,

Land, First Church, J. V. Bates, Memorial Church;

POUGHKEFERS DISTRICT Church,

POUGHKEFERS DISTRICT. POUGHKEEPSIE DISTRICK.

L. H. King, First Church, A. McLean, Central Church,
POUGHERFSEE DISHUCT.

A. K. Sanford, Presiding Elder, C. Smith; Canaan, and Alberta, A. N. Sanford, Presiding Elder, C. Smith; Canaan, and Canada, A. Vill; Broystor, W. C. Smith; Canaan, and Canada, A. Vill; Broystor, W. C. Smith; Canaan, and Canada, C. Calada, C. C. Eader, C. Catchoon; Claveran, and Philosoft, R. H. Trans, Cold Spring, F. M. Sorth; Copake, J. H. Maha, Cold Spring, F. M. Sorth; Copake, J. H. Maha, C. Catchoon; Claveran, Durchesse, W. Blab, Fat. Chatham and Red Rock, A. F. Palmer; Falls Village, E. S. Bishop; Fort Montgomery, J. Ellot; Garlier, C. Carle, C. C. Carle, C. C. Carle, C. Carle,

ELLENVILLE DISTRICT.

THE CONFERENCE IN BROOKLYN. CONSIDERING A CHANGE IN THE PASTORAL TERM -THE CASE OF THE REV. SENEGA HOWLAND,

In the New-York East Conference, yesterday, the Rev. Joseph Pullman offered a series of resolutions st ing that the time had come for a change of the pas-toral term of three years, but the Itinerancy should be retained; that the annual conferences should have a direct voice in the councils of the church, and that the conference was in sympathy with the movement for lay representation in the annual conferences. The resolu-tions were referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, which was also directed to report on church en-tertainments and on the desirability of connecting small country churches in circuits. The Roy I.

J. Lansing made a plea in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Society, saying that the Southern
States were doing very little in behalf of education. States were doing very little in behalf of education. The Rev. B. Pillsbury presented the annual report of President Fiss, of the Wesleyan University. The number of stadents was stated to be 175. On account of the hard times the members of the faculty had consented, temporarily, to an increased amount of work with diminished salaries. A brief address was also made by Dr. Foss, who asked for the assistance of the conference in sensing students to the university and in reising money for it. Of the \$11,000 defelt; \$4,000 had been raised and the remainder would have to be raised by Commencement week.

When the name of Seneca Howland, who has been on the supersummated list, was called, Dr. J. B. Merwin, of the Committee on Conference Relations, stated that the

Commencement week.

When the name of Seneca Howland, who has been on the supersuminated list, was called, Dr. J. B. Merwin, of the Committee on Conference Relations, stated that the committee and asked Mr. Howland to "locate," but he had refused to accept filts relation. The committee had met in council with the Bishop and his advisers, and decided that Mr. Howland's reputation was such that he be advised to ask for a location; if he refused to do this, at the next conference his standing would be impensived in the refused to do this, at the next conference his standing would be impensived, and charges would be preferred against him. Dr. Curry and that his was a hirsh proceeding, and moved that Mr. Howland's relation be continued. Dr. Buckley said that he was unwilling to make charges of immorality against Mr. Howland, when asked if he was ready to go on with the would charge, first, that he was an unacceptable in secular as to be no longer useful, and, second, that he would not voluntarily tetire from the conference. Mr. Howland, when asked if he was ready to go on with the trial, said in a frembling voice that he was sorry to hear that he was unacceptable; he was ready to go on, and only asked for time to procure his witnesses. The matter now became so involved that Dr. Buckley offered to withdraw his charges on condition that the presiding cliders would not employ Mr. Howland this year. Dr. Carry at once moved that Mr. Howland's character be passed, but this was lost by a voice of 52 to 72. Dr. Buckley renewed his charges, and the matter was finally referred to the following committee, which will report to-day is G. F. Kottell, S. H. Smith, H. Ashton, Wr. Clarke, and B. M. Adams.

BROOKLYN PRESBYTERYS WORK.

The Brooklyn Presbytery, yesterday, adopted resolution that, if the next General Assembly did nothng giving promise of a decrease in the number of comnissioners or delegates, the Presbytery return to the plan of paying the expenses of its Commissioners. Dr. Poor, the agent of the General Board of Education, Poor, the agent of the General Board of Education, stated that the board had under its care 435 students scattered all over the country. The board was in debt to the amount of \$14,000. A resolution was adopted approving of an overture to the General Assembly on the subject of reduced representation in that body. The narrative for the year showed that there are in this Presby teryal wenty-two churches, with a membership of 10,080. There are forty-seven ministers, twenty pators, and six licentiates. The following Commissioners to the next General Assembly, were elected: Ministers—Dr. Joseph T. Duryea and Dr. J. M. Ludlow, Eiders—Messrs. Ogden and Judson.

THE FIRE RECORD.

LOSS AT THE ELIZABETH-ST. FIRE. BODY OF THE DEAD WATCHMAN FOUND. The body of Benjamin Turner, the colored The body of Denjamin Turner, the watchman who was lost at the fire at Nos. 83 and 87 Elizabeth-st., Monday might, was found yesterday morning in the engine-room. Death evidently had been caused by suffocation. The fire broke out in the engine-room was at the contract was at the contrac caused by suffocation. The fire broke out in the engineroom, on the first floor of the building, which was of
brick and was six stories in height. The building was
owned and the first floor was occupied by Johnson Brok,
whose loss is estimated at about \$10,000. The amount
of insurance is unknown. The loss on the second door occupied by Weitz & Co. as an iron foundry, was \$300. The
third floor was occupied by Furchtenieht & Trilleh, vinear makers, and their loss on stock is \$300. Coney &
Leipzig, cigar-makers, lost on stock \$2500. W. Hotechon and M. Erlandsen, machinists, lost about \$1,000.
The total loss on building and stock was \$11,000.

THIRTEEN BUILDINGS BURNED AT GALVESTON. GALVETTON, Texas, April 9 .- A fire at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed thirteen frame buildings on both sides of Market-st., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts. Only one building in the block was saved. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000. AT CROTON.

A fire occurred at Croton, on the Hudson,

yesterday morning, destroying the dwellings of John Anderson and P. McGninness. The loss is about \$3,000; partially insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

OTHER FIRES. THURSO, Ont., April 9 .- A grist and saw mill, owned by Cameron & Cameron, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$12,000; insurance, \$6,000.

DUNDEE, Ill., April 9.—The Union school building was burned at two o'clock this morning. The

loss is \$25,000, which is partially covered by insur-LANCASTER, N. H., April 9.-A fire this evening de-

stroyed about half of the business portion of this town-Eight stores, the office of The Coor Republican and a dwelling nouse were burned.